WEEKLY ARIZONA

MINE

VOL. XIV

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 25, 1877.

PPLEMENT.

COMPOSITIONS - THE PRESCOTT HIGH SCHOOL.

We shall, from time to time, with the consent of the authors, copy compositions (original), or so much of them as we find sufficiently entertaining and well composed as to justify their publication. We have been permitted, by some of the scholars, to use their ideas committed to writing and read on Friday at the school house. We will state in connection with this, that the following subjects were selected by the scholars and written during the morning. without aid from parents or others, and are entirely original. The name of the author of each subject we give as well as age. The reader, therefore, will have the better opportunity of judging of their merits. We have quite a number of other compositions which we shall take occasion to publish at some future time, all of which are full of originality, and portray the thoughts of the young authors most vividly and with wonderfui naturalness.

Girls.

There are many different kinds of girls. There are large girls and small ones, pretty girls and those who are not pretty, and also white girls and colored girls. I like pretty and good girls. There is an old saying that "handsome is as handsome does." This will apply to girls as well as grown up people. Why is it that a homely child is often loved by everybody, while her pretty play-mate is much disliked ! Is it not because the one has kind words and pleasant smiles to make others happy, while the pretty and bad girl speaks cross words and is always unkind? "Do to others as you would have others do to you" is the Golden Rule. Doctor Dodridge once asked his little child, why it was that everybody loved her. "I know not" said she "unless it is that I love everybody." Children should remember this. If we love others, they will love us in return. I will end my essay upon girls, by saying that I love those girls that love me.

ADEL C. ABBIETTA-age 13. Aztec Ruins.

Twenty miles from Camp McDowell, A. T., situated in a beautiful little valley, on the Verde River, is an old Aztec ruin. It is supposed to have been about four stories high, the parts of the wall that remains being some twenty feet in height. There are about four hundred rooms on the basement floor and some large cedar pillars for the purpose of holding up the second floor. On digging down through the dirt, which had filled the rooms, there were found stone axes and dishes, and in one place a small fan beautifully carved out of stone, and various things used by the Aztecs for cooking utensils and out-door work, very curiously wrought out of stone and burnt clay. The surrounding country for eight miles is thick-ly dotted with ruins of smaller dimensions, giving it the appearance of a large town or city, the large ruin being used as a kind of block-house to protect the people from the wild savages who then infested Arizona.

Paulin S. Osborn-age 16. My Visit to the K. K. Mine in Nevada.

In company with my mother and a few friends we stepped upon the cage, and were lowered into the shaft. The many levels reminded me of the stories of ancient castles and their subterranean passages. Upon arriving at the eighth level we found many miners at work extracting ore. They were working by candle-light. The ore was hoisted to the surface in cars. While we were there they set off a great many blasts, which frightened us very much. We also found specimens of time, which were tormed by the water dropping from the top of the tunnel, and were very pretty when brought to the light. It was very dark when we were coming up, and on arriving at the top we could hardly see.

HETTIE CURTIS-age 13.

· Storm on Lake Erie-A Trip From Cleveland to Buffale

In 1873, whilst residing in the beautiful city of Cleveland, Ohio, and during our school vacation, which came in July and August, an aunt of mine, who lived a few miles distant from the city, came to visit our family and accompany us upon a trip, long contemplated, to Buffalo and thence on to the

cordingly the necessary preparations were completed, trunks packed, tickets procured, and we boarded that fine old steamer, Niagara, which had plewed the turbulent waters of Lake Erie, carrying the buoyant excursionists so often before. We were now fairly on our way to see one of the greatest wonders, old Niagara, whose waters have rolled for untold ages over that precipice, which has drawn more visitors to its inspection than any other natural curiosity in the United States. We had seen the lake in all its phases, and they are almost innumerable. At one time it is seen reposing in perfect stillness, under the blue sky and radiant sun; at another, slightly ruffled, which causes the rays of the sun to tremble and dance in broken fragments of golden and silvery light. Again it may be seen more agitated under a clouded sky and wind- then an occasional wave will rise above the rest with a summit of crested white, breaking from the top and tumbling over to be lost in the bosom of Erie's foam. We had seen the lake by moonlight in all its madness and fury, but never in such agitation as new when the winds had gained their full strength. The waves which, apparently, a short time previous were sleeping in calm tranquility, were now in continuous elevations, one high upon the apex of the other, resembling, in the distance, so many small mountains rolling from earth and trying to scatter their elevated peaks over a wasteless plain. After a breeze of some hours the wind died away and all was still again for a time, but it was not to last. The mercury in the barometer fell, and the pilot, who watched the barometer with careful precision, predicted that we would soon encounter another storm. Having no desire to behold the lake again in its madness, at the hour of nine, we sought our state-rooms and were soon in the land of dreams, when, about the hour of midnight, the gale came on again, not violent at first but increasing every moment with greater fury, so that the heaving of our vessel and the mad roar of the billows awoke us from our slumbers to dread and fear that our view of Niagara's chasm would be lost to us, and that our excursion would end in the bottom of Erie's mysterious level. S'eep for us was gone-tear had taken its place. My parents, though silent, were filled with apprepension of what they supposed to be an impending destruction to the vessel and a watery grave for all. What the extent of the dangers would be and how all would terminate, were questions which arose in my mind; but to this tacre are no answers for this knoweldge resides only with Him who "guides the storm and directs the whirlwind." Morning came but the storm did not abate, but kept up its fury throughout the coming day, so we beheld a view which, apar, from its dange would be worth a voyage across the Atlantic, when, to the joy of all, the steamer came to anchor at the wharf at the beautiful city of Buffalo. Here we took the cars and proceeded on our journey to the Falls of an cient Niagara. After viewing this freak of nature in all its glory and majesty, beholding the rainbow that presents itself to the eye of the enraptured tourist in all its lovely colors, to the entire satisfaction of all, we retraced our steps homeward. Thus our trip was varied-pleasant at first, then frightful and then again interesting and delightful-long to be remembered by my parents, aunt and

Your most humble servant, CARRIE WILKENS-age 14.

La Jolla.

Miss Lillie Bashford, in discribing this place of resort, which is situate 12 miles from San Diego, says:

One of the pleasantest places of resort on the Pacific Coast, is at La Jolla. This is a favorite place with the people of San Diego, for pic-nics, etc. When they go out to this place, they generally start about 8 o'clock A. M. They go out in a coach, which, by crowding, will hold from eighteen to twenty persons. A merry, jolly party they make; singing, laughing, and talking is the order of the exercises. This is also a favorite place for bathing, (ladies usually take bathing dresses), and a large party go in at the same time. On this shore are caves, which can be reached at low tide, and when people go, they have to be particular and find out the time the tide rises, so that they can reach the rocks. If they do not know the time, and remain too long, it is almost an impossibility to gain the shore; for whengreat falls of the wonderful Niagara. Ac- the tide commences to rise, it is hardly any

time before it is high tide. When it is full tide, it would be impossible to reach the caves, as they would be filled with water. Full tide only occurs once a year. It is when the moon is in a certain position. By standing on these rocks and looking out into the ocean, you will see whales, seals and porpoises, which dart into the water and come out far beyond. Often the first notice you have of the whale's approach, is by noticing the water which they spout up in the air. The prettiest of all of the scaly tribe, that I have seen in the water, is the flying-fish, which is white, and quite small. They suddenly appear from under the water, and then fly for several yards, and then dart under the water again. There are a great many strange things to be seen there for those not accustomed to seeing the many wonders of the Ocean.

LILLY BASHFORD-13.

Sunny Days.

This morning it rains. I don't like rainy days, but I suppose I must take the bitter with the sweet. I don't like to write c m-positions, but Mr. Sherman says I must. What to say, is the question. Well, I have taken Sunny Days for the subject:

Sunny Days usually come just after rainy ones, just as in life, bright, happy times come after sad and gloomy seasons. There is a beautiful poem that says something

"Be still sad heart and cease repining Behind the clouds the sun still shines, Thy fate is the common fate of all. Into each life some rain must fall. Some days must be dark and gloomy." ESTELLE EAGAN-13.

Arizona and its Resources.

MOUNTAIN RANGES.

The principal mountain ranges are the San Francisco, Bill Williams, Moggollon, Sierra Blanca, Sierra Prietta, Pinal, Apache, Cordilleras, de Gila, Natanes, Mazatsal, Chiricahua, Dragoon, Santa Rita, Graham, Aztec, Hualpsi, Antelope, Cerbut and Hacquahilla. The principal peaks are the San Francisco, waich is about 14,000 feet above the level of the sea; the Sierra Blanca, about 12,000; Bill Williams, about 11,000, and Mount Union, about 10,000. The highest mountains are in Northern Arizona. The peaks above alluded to are within plain view of Prescott. The mountains and their foothills are covered with dense forests of pine, oak, cedar, juniper and other trees.

The principal rivers are the Colorado, which is navigable for several hundred miles; the Gila, Salt, Verde, Bonitz, Prieta, San Pedro, Beaver, Santa Cruz, White, Sipicue, Bill Williams and Little Colorado. Of these, the Gifa and Sait Rivers, with their tributaries, drain that part of the Territory lying south of the San Francisco and Mogoilon Mountains and east of the Prescott and Ehrenberg road. The Little Colorado drains that part of the Territory lying north of the San Francisco and Mogollon Mountains, and the Colorado drains the western side of the Territory.

THE MINERAL WEALTH

Of Arizona is unquestioned. Volumes could be filled with authentic accounts of the rich and extensive ore deposits. Silver, especially, is generally distributed, and is found in numerous places in the form of native silver, which yields an immense percentage of the metal. Rich placer mines are also successfully being worked, and are attracting many old Californians, who predict a renewal of the great movement of 1849, when the true wealth of the region is understood. Copper and lead are also found in vast deposits, which are already being utilized, and will ultimately become of great value. Coal veins are stated to have been discovered in several localities. It can safely be asserted that in no other part of the mineral-bearing territory of the United States is there likely to be greater development, especially of valuable silver mines, for some time to come.

The shipments of ore and bullion to San-Francisco are already important and rapidly increasing in amount.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING.

It is the opinion of the most practical and and best informed men, who have examined the subject of the resources and advantages of the Pacific States and Territories, that not one of them has a larger proportion of tillable fand and rich grazing ranges than the Territory of Arizona. The summer rains,

which are unknown farther north certain, and sufficient usually con good pasturage at a time when t needed.

Fertile farming land is found valleys of the principal rises a tributaries, and also in the smale in the mountains, and while, of the gation is essential to certain essential to certain essential to certain essential to be on in some localities at a trifling to tions of Arizona two crops per a raised; corn succeeding the lan wheat and barley. The same privileges are, of course, afforing sections of the Government down can be bought at low rates, and couragement is given the settlers ing is already one of the great & Arizona. The mild winters and rains are two of the leading a Stock fattens readily on the ne which grow luxuriantly, even as tains, and but little expense or a red in herding. A large extent pasture land is yet unoccupied bers of sheep are now in the le more are constantly coming is shipped to San Francisco at m prices.

Shipping Interests-Freight

It is becoming more and no that unless England shall be on fight, the war is not likely to: benefits on our shipping interest at first looked for. Ours being the leading export country, fie b all nations is heading this way, absence of the war contingence it is safe to say the ocean or another year of cheap freight le The only stiffness answhere are freights is in the California deur that arises solely from the pos of outward business at San Fran lines are bidding \$22 per ton fer owners want something mon the to meet all charges at the twoid anteed against a failure to ob ble business on the Pacific sind tinent. The movement of men the Pacific States, both by last a is fully up to the average, note the dull times. The manager of railways are again at logether question of rates, and shippers renewed cutting rates.

COMING HOSTS.—There are a which the European war poo dound to the benefit of the la besides creating a demand forer war materials and breadstuffs. of one of the foreign legations ton has written to a gentleme! Georgia, saying that 165 Polish coming in a body to this court whom desire to settle in that 8 also stated, on rumor, that over! mans, residing in the south of I resolved upon emigrating by avoid being drafted into the and a large number; and as they are to be people in good pecuniared it is believed that every adult at least one thousand dollars hi and add two hundred millions its productive industry. These exaggerated figures; but then question that the acquisition # sirable in every point of view. can offer better inducements b migrants than any other nation sun .- S. F. Call.

A Possible Mineral Fieldcavation, recently, of a tunnels in Boston, the dirt thrown out grades, from coarse gravel to strata of stone unearthed show coal, and quartz closely rest bearing quartz. The result #1 eries has made it a mooted que if Beacon Hill be tunneled, valuable minerals in quantitis! pay for the work would not be in the undertaking.

The extra session of Cong October 15th, and until that is will be the order of the day! which will have to exist on in

Mr. N. Byers, of the Rost News, was the recipient, a shift of a gold-headed cane worth? to him by the Denver Typogra

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